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May 27, 2005



IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant: Marie LAPALME
Serial No.: 09/642,052
Filed: August 21, 2000
Title: VIDEO-ASSISTED APPARATUS FOR HEARING IMPAIRED PERSONS
Group Art Unit: 2613
Examiner: Richard LEE Tel.: (703) 308-6612
Agent of Record: Alexandra DAOUD Tel.: (514) 847-4333

MAIL STOP APPEAL BRIEF - PATENTS

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Arlington, VA 22202
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RESPONSE

Sir:

In response to the Notice of Abandonment dated April 11, 2005, the Applicant hereby resubmits, in triplicate, the Appeal Brief filed on October 8, 2004. The Brief has been corrected in order to conform to the Rules of Practice before the BPAl, as per 37 CFR 41.37.

Respectfully submitted,
Marie LAPALME et al.

By:

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1. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party of interest in this Appeal is the Assignee, Audisoft Technologies Inc., of Boucherville, Quebec, Canada.

2. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

This Appeal is not related to any other appeals or interferences.

3. STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 11 to 29 are pending in this application. All claims have been finally rejected. All claims have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a). Claims 24 and 25 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112(2). No claim has been allowed, and all of the claims are under Appeal.

4. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

Since the Examiner has not indicated that any of the amendments filed in the response dated December 23, 2003 have not been entered, it is assumed that all amendments filed have been entered.

5. SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

Claim 11 is the only independent claim and claims 12 to 29 are all dependent directly or indirectly on claim 11. The claims under Appeal are directed to one invention with the dependent claims specifying more specific limitations. For the purposes of simplifying the Appeal, all claims should be taken as one group.

Claim 11 of the present application relates to a method for providing audio and visual communication between a speaker and a hearing impaired person. The first step of the method is to provide the speaker with a headset frame (page 6, line 16) having a camera attached thereto (figure 1, reference numeral 14) and positioned to capture images of the mouth of the speaker (page 6, lines 18-20, figure 1). A hearing impaired person is provided with a display (figure 1, references H and 20), wherein sound emitted by the speaker and received by the hearing impaired person essentially does not allow the hearing impaired person to understand the speaker. Continuous

video images of the mouth of the speaker are captured using the camera (figure 1). The images are transmitted in real-time (page 16, lines 9-10) in an uncompressed manner (page 17, lines 5 to 16) to the display for the hearing impaired person to view such that movement of the mouth of the speaker coincides with sound emitted by the speaker and enables the hearing impaired person to understand the speaker (page 14, lines 1 to 15).

6. GROUND OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

The single ground of rejection to be reviewed on appeal is that of the rejection of claim 11 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) with regard to U.S. patent 5,886,735 issued to Bullister in view of U.S. patent 5,742,335 issued to Cannon.

7. ARGUMENTS

It should be appreciated that for the present invention, the person skilled in the art is one knowledgeable in not only the art of video-conferencing, but also in technology used for hearing-impaired persons. The existing technology in this field is very deficient because technologies used for regular users are not being adapted to the hearing-impaired properly by taking into account the specific needs of the hearing-impaired.

The Applicant respectfully disagrees with the rejection of claim 11 with respect to Bullister and Cannon. The following four issues explain in detail the reasoning for the disagreement.

First Issue

To qualify issue (1), the claims as originally filed have the term "real-time". While the Applicant has defined in the application the following:

"According to the person skilled in the art of the present invention, real time is defined as a maximum delay of 33 msec (milliseconds) between the moment when the image is perceived and the moment when the sound is perceived (c.f. The Effect of Imperfect Cues on the

Reception of Cued Speech", written by Maroula Sarah Bratakos of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, September 1995)." (page 3, lines 7-12)

the Examiner refuses to read the term in the claim as meaning 33 msec or less and argues that the specification is not the measure of the invention. The Examiner maintains that limitations contained in the specification cannot be read into the claims for the purpose of avoiding the prior art.

The Applicant believes that according to section 2111 of the MPEP, 1-the claims must be given their plain meaning unless they are defined in the specification, 2-"plain meaning" refers to the ordinary and customary meaning given to the term by those of ordinary skill in the art, and 3-the Applicant may be own lexicographer.

Section 2111 of the MPEP states that claims must be given their broadest reasonable interpretation. However, *In re Morris*, 127 F.3d 1048, 1054-55, 44 USPQ2d 1023, 1027-28 (Fed. Cir. 1997), the court stated that "the PTO applies to verbiage of the proposed claims the broadest reasonable meaning of the words in their ordinary usage as they would be understood by one of ordinary skill in the art, taking into account whatever enlightenment by way of definitions or otherwise that may be afforded by the written description contained in applicant's specification." (emphasis added). From this statement, it can be understood that any definition clearly and explicitly stated in the description is to be taken into account when giving a term in a claim the broadest reasonable meaning.

Section 2111 of the MPEP also states that "the broadest reasonable interpretation of the claims must also be consistent with the interpretation that those skilled in the art would reach". The Applicant submits that the definition of 33 msec or less was given in accordance with a publication relating to real time for cued speech. As indicated above, the field of the present invention is technology used for hearing-impaired persons and a person skilled in this field would readily understand that a time delay above 33 msec would not be possible for a device used for the specific application described in the present invention, namely communication with a hearing-impaired person.

Section 2111.01(I) of the MPEP is very clear in its interpretation of words in a claim that are defined in the specification. *In re Zletz*, 893 F.2d 319, 321, 13 USPQ2d 1320, 1322 (Fed. Cir. 1989), the court stated that "the words of the claim must be given their plain meaning unless applicant has provided a clear definition in the specification". The Applicant hereby submits that the definition provided on page 3, lines 7 to 12 of the application as originally filed and reproduced herein above constitutes a clear definition as required by the jurisprudence. Therefore, the term "real time" should be interpreted in view of this definition.

Additionally, Section 2111.01(II) of the MPEP states that "If intrinsic reference sources, such as dictionaries, evidence from more than one definition for the term, the intrinsic record must be consulted to identify which of the different possible definitions is most consistent with applicant's use of the terms". It can be appreciated that the term "real time" has come to be known as a broad expression meaning substantially simultaneously or with no intentional delay. The Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary of real-time is defined as "the actual time during which something takes place" and dates back to 1953. Given that this is the age of technology and the possibilities for "real time" are constantly evolving, the definition may vary anywhere between no noticeable delay in time and a very specific time delay. It is precisely for this reason that the Applicant felt the need to define the term in the application in order to correspond to the requirements of the invention. A person skilled in the art of the present invention would easily recognize the need for this constraint on "real time" given the nature of the invention. Therefore, the limitation of 33 msec or less should be read into the claim.

Finally, Section 2111.01(III) stipulates that the Applicant may be his own lexicographer. *In re Paulsen*, 30 F.3d 1475, 1480, 31 USPQ2d 1671, 1674 (Fed. Cir. 1994), the court stated that an inventor may define specific terms used to describe invention, but must do so "with reasonable clarity, deliberateness, and precision" and, if done, must "'set out his uncommon definition in some manner within the patent disclosure' so as to give one of ordinary skill in the art notice of the change" in meaning. The Applicant hereby submits that the definition of "real time", as set out in the specification by the applicant, fully complies with the requirements set out by the courts.

It is sufficiently clear in the specification to any person skilled in the art of the present invention.

Therefore, the definition as set out should be read into the claim.

Second Issue

Issue (2) is directly related to issue (1). Assuming the term "real time" were understood as being within a time span of less than 33 msec, Cannon does not teach a real time transmission that meets this definition.

Cannon is related to the detection of defects in buildings and other large manmade structures and more particularly to a method and apparatus of structural defect detection using visual and infrared cameras. Two cameras, a local infrared camera and a local visual-spectrum camera, are mounted on a helmet that is worn by a photographer or camera operator. Video signal transmitters coupled to these cameras are mounted on the helmet. Video signals are transmitted by the transmitters and received by respective signal monitors at a ground station. A succession of frames creates a movie describing each area of interest on the surface of the building. The helmet may also include an audio head set and transmitter, by which means the photographer can give an audio commentary on the area which he or she is inspecting.

The "real time" transmission described by Cannon should be understood from the context of the application as meaning that someone in a remote location can view the images and hear the audio commentary at substantially the same time as the photographer performing the inspection. This does not correspond to the definition of "real time" as per issue (1), which is having a maximum delay of 33 milliseconds between the moment when the image is perceived and the moment when the sound is perceived. Cannon does not teach capturing an image of the speaker's mouth and is not related to the art of communication between a speaker and a hearing impaired person. There is no need to synchronize image and sound since there is no lip movement to match with the auditory cues. Therefore, Cannon has no reason to suggest transmitting images in an uncompressed manner and meeting the requirements of "real time" transmission as per the present application.

Third Issue

To qualify issue (3), the Applicant believes that it is non-obvious to use, for the hearing-impaired, equipment that is known in the art for the hearing-enabled.

As stated above, the person skilled in the art of the present invention is knowledgeable in technology used for hearing-impaired persons. Enclosed herewith in Appendix A is a signed declaration by an expert in the field of adaptive technology for the disabled. This person has significant experience working with technology used for people with hearing losses, as evidenced by points (3) and (4) of the declaration.

As per point (5) of the declaration, the expert has testified that "the field of adaptive technology is considered to be an industry separate from the industry of regular technology". The Applicant respectfully submits that the two fields are not as analogous as one may initially believe them to be. There are additional constraints imposed on a system due to the limitations of a hearing-impaired person. These limitations are not considered by a maker of standard telecommunication equipment and therefore, this equipment is not expected to work for the hearing-impaired.

As per point (6) of the declaration, the expert has never experienced himself video-conferencing with proper synchronization of the image with the sound. We can understand what is meant by "proper synchronization" by considering point (7) of the declaration, where the expert compares the effect of a lack of synchronization for a person with a hearing loss, to the feeling a hearing enabled person might experience when watching a movie that has been dubbed into another language. Proper synchronization is a requirement for the hearing-impaired. Given that an expert in the field has never participated in a video-conference which was adequate for a person with a hearing loss, we can conclude that there is no expectation from the part of a person skilled in the art that standard video-conferencing equipment will enable communication for the hearing-impaired.

As per point (10) of the declaration, the expert believes that standard video-conferencing equipment would fail to allow a person having a hearing loss to understand a conversation. This goes to the operability of standard equipment for the hearing-impaired, as well as to the expectation of a positive result when dealing with technology made for the hearing-enabled.

As per point (11) of the declaration, the expert does not believe that standard video-conferencing equipment is the closest prior art to the claimed invention. There is no expectation of operability from standard video-conferencing equipment and therefore, a person in the field of adaptive technology does not look towards this field for equipment that can be used for the hearing-impaired.

In view of the above, it is respectfully submitted that it is non-obvious to use standard equipment available in the field of telecommunications specifically for the hearing-impaired.

Fourth Issue

To qualify issue (4), the Applicant maintains there is no motivation to modify the equipment described by US patent 5,886,735 to Bullister to enable communication with a hearing-impaired person.

The Applicant has argued that the main reference cited by the Examiner, namely US patent 5,886,735 to Bullister, fails to disclose communication with a hearing-impaired person. The Examiner has stated that any person, including a hearing-impaired person, may view the display as shown in Figure 3 of Bullister. The question is not whether a hearing-impaired person can view the display, but rather whether communication between the hearing-impaired person and the speaker is enabled. The claim currently in dispute is a method claim which defines achieving a result. If this result is not achievable using the equipment described by Bullister, this reference fails to teach or suggest the claimed invention.

Bullister teaches a video telephone headset device which includes a video camera configured to capture an image of the user's face when the headset is held adjacent to the user's head. The camera may be oriented towards an image capture mirror located immediately in front of a user's face. The image capture mirror reflects the image of the user's face to the camera. The images are captured and transmitted to a display in order to provide visual communication between the speaker and another party. The system also provides audio communication between the two parties.

Communication with a hearing-impaired person cannot be enabled with the equipment taught by Bullister. In order to enable communication, the sound and

image must be synchronized to a level that would allow the hearing-impaired person to comprehend. As per the expert's declaration, this synchronization is vital to the understanding of a hearing-impaired person when lip-reading. Otherwise, the level of understanding is deeply affected and communication is not enabled. The synchronization of image and sound in video-conferencing equipment is affected by performing operations on the image signal. Such operations can delay the image signal and therefore, affect the synchronicity.

As stated in the background of the invention of the present application, "In the Bullister patent, software image correction occurs, which is time consuming, i.e. at least about 500 msec for a full image. Furthermore, signal compression through a MPEG compressor takes place, which delays the image transfer of approximately 33 msec, as does the decompression through a MPEG compressor, the latter not being shown in the Bullister patent, but being necessary to decompress the image compressed by the MPEG compressor. Thus, important delays amounting to up to 2000% and more of a real time transmission occur with the device shown in the Bullister patent." (page 3, lines 12-19).

Thus, it is respectfully submitted that not only does Bullister not teach or suggest transmitting the images in an uncompressed manner, it teaches away from this by specifying that software correction (column 3, lines 44-48) and compression/decompression of the image is performed by the disclosed device. It is virtually impossible for a system that has such enormous time delays to be used by a hearing-impaired person in the context of the present application. Since a hearing-impaired person is the receiving party for the images, it is necessary that the images be transmitted without compression or decompression to ensure that full motion video be transmitted without jittering or frame loss and within a minimum time delay. Compression and decompression of a signal can have two consequences: (1) delay of the signal and (2) the possibility that a frame is dropped or that the frame rate not be conducive for full motion video. For the application where the speaker and the receiving party are in the same room, the time delay is an important factor such that sound received through air corresponds to the lip motion displayed on screen. For the application where the two parties are not in the same room, maintaining full motion

video to ensure that no frames are dropped such that the communication is clear is also very important. There would be a significant delay caused by the distortion correction and MPEG compressor, as shown in figure 11 of the reference. This significant delay would be enough to confuse a user that is hearing-impaired and prevent proper comprehension of what the speaker is saying. Therefore, communication would not be enabled.

As per point (10) of the expert's declaration, a system which corresponds to the criteria as described in column 11, lines 1-4 of Bullister, namely a commonly available POTS line (28.8-33 kpbs) or an ISDN line (64 kbps), provides inadequate communication for a hearing-impaired person. It is clear from the reference that the system described is fully intended to be used with a low bandwidth system. As a matter of fact, this is cited as one of the objects of the invention, as stated on column 3, lines 8-11.

There is no motivation to use a better bandwidth to reduce the delays between the sound and image since the reference specifically teaches towards reducing the transmission bandwidth requirements. Furthermore, there is no motivation to remove the software correction step of the system as it is fundamentally linked to the central concept of the system. The software correction is used to correct the signal received by the camera capturing the facial expressions of the speaker in the reflection given by the mirror on the headset, in order to correct for distortions and perspective based on the curvature and on the predetermined position of the headset with respect to the face. Without this software correction, the image presented to the second party would be of lower quality. This would be counter-intuitive and go against the teachings of the reference.

Therefore, there is no motivation to modify the equipment taught by Bullister in order to use it for the hearing-impaired. In light of the above issues, the Applicant respectfully requests that the 103(a) rejection of claim 11 be overturned.

Remarks

The inventive aspect of claim 11 comes from the inventor's recognition that technology of the prior art is not compatible with hearing-impaired persons due to additional constraints. It is precisely this recognition, that the system taught by Bullister cannot be used for hearing-impaired persons, that led to the present invention. The combination of providing an image of the speaker's mouth and reducing delays in the system to have the sound emitted by a speaker and movement of the speaker's mouth on a display coincide is new and non-obvious above and beyond the cited references.

Additionally, testimony from the expert can vouch for the significant advantage provided to people with hearing losses when using the system of the claimed invention. Points (9) and (12) of the declaration are specifically directed to the benefits of the Audisee™ system, which is the system produced by the Applicant and on which the present application is based. The method as recited in claim 11 is performed when using the Audisee™ system. This unexpected result and positive reaction by a person skilled in the art should be taken into account when considering the patentability of the present claims.

Accordingly, a decision in favor of the acceptability of the claims under appeal is respectfully solicited.

8. CLAIMS APPENDIX

An appendix containing a copy of the claims involved in the appeal can be found enclosed herewith.

9. EVIDENCE APPENDIX

No evidence appendix is being provided herewith.

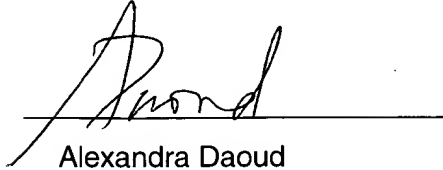
10. RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

No related proceedings appendix is being provided herewith.

Commissioner for Patents

Serial No. 09/642,052

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Daoud', is written over a horizontal line.

Alexandra Daoud

Agent of Record, Registration No. 55,992

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